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Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 25 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 24 February 2015, addressed to you by Mehmet Dânâ, the Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Y. Halit **Çevik**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 25 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the letter dated 10 February 2015, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly (A/69/771-S/2015/101), which yet again contains false assertions similar to those made in his previous letters. In order to set the record straight, I would like to bring the following to your kind attention.

At the outset, regarding the claims of so-called "infringements of international air traffic regulations" and "violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey", I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. The civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services within its own national airspace. As for the false assertion regarding the "illegally issued two notices to airmen", it must be underlined that activities within the Ercan advisory airspace, including issuance of notices to airmen, are carried out by the relevant authorities of the State in accordance with article 3 of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation.

Similarly, the assertion raised in the said letter regarding Turkish Cypriot ports is also baseless, given the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has no jurisdiction or right of say over Northern Cyprus. This constitutes yet another attempt aimed at distorting the facts and the realities on the island. As noted in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and unlawful claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory, national airspace and territorial waters of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This pretentious contention by the Greek Cypriot side ignores the present realities on the ground, namely, the existence of two independent, self-governing States on the island of Cyprus, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

As for the repeated false allegations regarding the Ercan airport in the North, it should once again be underlined that the technologically up-to-date Ercan area control centre (ACC) and airport in North Cyprus have been providing regular, reliable and safe air traffic services since the Greek Cypriot refusal in 1977 to provide air traffic services in the northern part of the island, in line with its isolation policy that has been imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people. Ever since, all flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus have taken place with the full knowledge and permission of the Civil Aviation Department of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or control.

The legislation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on aeronautical safety meets all International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards and recommendations, providing safe and swift navigation of aircraft landing at or taking off from Ercan airport as well as using the airspace of the Turkish Republic

of Northern Cyprus. All airports in Northern Cyprus are in full conformity with international standards and necessary investments have been made to keep up with the developing technology. The number of air traffic controllers has been increased, in accordance with the increasing number of flights over the years, and the Ercan ACC is in regular and close cooperation with the Ankara ACC in order to ensure the safe conduct of all flights in the region. In 2014 alone, the number of passengers who used Ercan airport stood at almost 3,250,000, while the projected number of passengers for 2015 is 3,500,000. Moreover, in 2014, around 25,000 planes used Ercan airport for arrival and departure, and around 200,000 planes used the Ercan advisory airspace. These numbers are expected to be around 27,000 and 210,000, respectively, for 2015. In this respect, it must be stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to upholding the highest standards in the field of air navigation safety in full conformity with the Chicago Convention of 1944 and that it is ready to cooperate with the Greek Cypriot authorities on this very important issue.

Continuous attempts by the Greek Cypriot side, through often repeated false statements, to confer legitimacy upon the long-defunct "Republic of Cyprus" are futile since the Turkish Cypriot people will never give in to their unjust demands. What would indeed contribute to a better atmosphere on the island is for the Greek Cypriot side to stop misappropriating for itself rights and responsibilities it does not legally have, and to cease its hostile acts against the Turkish Cypriot people. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot administration should once again be reminded that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey, and that its insistent denial of the Turkish Cypriot rights in the North of the island does not bode well for the prospects of finding a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus conflict in line with the established United Nations parameters, which envisage a new partnership on the basis of the political equality of the two peoples of the island within the framework of a bizonal, bicommunal federation with two constituent States of equal status.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to call on the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue its well-known propaganda tactics and return to the negotiating table without any preconditions, as also called for in the latest United Nations Security Council resolution on Cyprus (2197 (2015)), so that a fair and durable comprehensive settlement could be achieved through your good offices mission in Cyprus without further delay. As the Turkish Cypriot side, we are committed to maintaining our constructive and positive stance and encourage our Greek Cypriot neighbours to follow a similar path.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 51
Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 25 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In the early hours of Wednesday, 25 February 2015, the Israeli occupation forces re-arrested the activist Sidqi al-Maqt, who had been released in August 2012 after being held in the bowels of the occupation's prisons for 27 years without legal or moral basis. Under cover of darkness, the occupation forces raided his family home in the village of Majdal Shams, in the occupied Syrian Golan. They ransacked the rooms of the house, vandalized furniture and confiscated the residents' mobile phones without giving any justification for their crimes, which are a flagrant violation of the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic stresses that this crime was but one of a series of crimes committed by the Israeli forces against the Syrian civilians who live under Israeli occupation in the Syrian Golan. It is part of a long and shameful catalogue of human rights violations that stretch back across the more than 47 years in which the Syrian Golan has been occupied. The list includes intimidation, terrorism, forced displacement, demolition of Syrian towns and villages, plundering of natural resources and destruction of historic sites and the environment, among other disgraceful practices. Israel has persisted in flouting the authoritative international resolutions that require an end to the occupation. It has done so with impunity, having been granted freedom from accountability by certain members of the Security Council.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic once again calls on the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Security Council, the High Commissioner for Human Rights and all human rights organizations to insist that Israel immediately and unconditionally release the abducted captive Sidqi al-Maqt and free all citizens of the Syrian Arab Republic who are being held in the jails of the occupation. Syria calls on all parties to prevail on the occupation authorities in

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the Syrian Golan to provide more humane sanitary conditions for Syrian citizens in the Golan and comply with the Fourth Geneva Convention and international humanitarian law. The Syrian Government rejects the show-trials to which the Syrian detainees have been subjected.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic insists that the Security Council must take the necessary legal measures to enforce its own resolutions, which require that Israel withdraw from all of the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of 4 June 1967 and bring an end to its grisly practices and ongoing violations of the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and international humanitarian law.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 51, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative